is estimated that the deaths of emigrant children arriving at this port under five years of age, are as two and two-thirds to five living, and those under two years as three and a half to five. These not the presentation of this face call for immediate attention from these who possess the power to interfere in preventing—at least to some extent—this deplorable sacriface of human live? To mark this statement with greate precision, the further fact should be adduced that most of the chairer who arrive in this city from foreign ports athough suffering from the effects of a protracted voyage boa account dations and worse fare, so not bring with them any marked disease toy ond those which, with proper care, nursing and wholesome air, could not be easily overcome. The causes, then, of this excussive inertailty must be sought for in this city, and are readily traceable to the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abode. In the contracted alleys, the underground, murky and postilential cellars, the tenoment house, with its hundreds of occupants, where each cook, eat and cheep in a single room without light or ventulation, surrounced with flith, an atmosphere foul, factif and deadly, with none to console with or advise, or to apply to for relief when disease invades them.

And how is this state of things, which mark with shame the great only of New York, to be remedied? The power of remedy does not rest in me, nor in the department over which I have the honor to preside, but is to be found in the crection of hospitals for the sick children of the desired when the great only of New York, to be remedied? The power of remedy does not rest in me, nor in the department over which I have the honor to preside, but is to be found in the crection of hospitals for the sick children of the desired with the contraction of the desired of the contraction of the desired of the desired of the normality here of tensely desired to the rem

ments which would thut to the city of a general system of the importance to the city of a general system of statistical resistration, a law was passed making its penal obligation on the part of unasters and physicians to furnish this department with regular and exact returns of martiages, births and deaths coming under their professional cognizance. For various reasons this wise and benevoient statute has failed of success. Indeed, so far as the object contemplated by the law is concerned, the results are thus far entirely meatismetory. Soon after my advision not office I took measures to carry the provisions of the law into effect, and to that, end addressed carculars, with a copy of the datafet, to every cleegy man and physician of the city whise names and addressed carculars, with a copy of the datafet, to every cleegy man and physician of the city whise names and addressed carculars, and according to the datafet of the amount of the city with the provisions. In reply to the circular thus addressed in the provisions of the law and the provisions of the away for the carcular three contents of the country with the provisions of the away for the country with the provisions of the away for the country with the provisions of the away for the country with the provisions of the away for an answer from an eminent divine of the country with the provisions of the away for an end of the country with the provisions of the away for an exact of the country of the country with the provisions of the away for an end of the country of the law was equally denied, and opposition threatened to use aforcement. I call your attention to the subject, that such remedy as may be needed to one of practical usefulness.

Following the suggestions of the Archbishep, the Carchiological manual refused to furnish the

ality to the present inequality to prove of practiused some enactment more likely to prove of practiusefuness.

Following the suggestions of the Archbishep, the Casincelery, have in a measure refused to furnish the
partment with answers to the statistical liquides cefeed to, while, as a general rule, the minifers of other
normanitions yield a chopliance with the law, while
electisting against the partiality which requires an obedies from them which it does not enforce upon all who
elections to the same immunities claimed by those of
a Catholic pressuasion. They maintain that the law in
action was never intended to be partial in its operaous, and that the reason which absolves a Catholic cleryman from complying with it, equally absolves them,
lineagh they do not advance as an excuse for this proest or refusal, any scrupic of conscience on religious
grounds.

R is neither my province nor desire to enter upon the R is neither my province for desire. This must be constitutionally of the question at issue. This must be consed by the proper tribural to which that question with the submitted, but the consinus or apparent to all the literapy entation given to this has a continuance of the present has a continuance of the present

registration cannot be unite available to the case of his was intermed to accomplish the first of the ware also interposed by a large transmission, so the measual ineuity on the grounds of its interfected by the case of the convenience it is maintained by this class of object is, that no law is building or can be made compulsory on them which exacts their time and service to the state and etty without an equivalent, forgetting in this comprehensive objection that their profession received a return in the collating and publishing of statistical information which is of important benefit both to that profession and to science. It is my dely also, to record a fact of more than ordinary moment, that this humane and beneficent law for the registration of birth, a matter of so much importance to the cause of sanitary science, linds opposition among the very class whose leading spirits have been most active for some years past in this city in arging the cause of sanitary reform.

for some years past in this city in arging the cause of sanitary reform.

In batever may be the defects of the present laws on increasing the far as the difficulties—to which we have alled your attention, of carrying them into effect by this department are concerned, yet every day observing the farmed that the factor impresses us more strongly with the accessity of some constructions of that character, with accompanying powers, to give them full vigor and effect. As the present system exists, this department has exercised all the limited authority with which it is clothed, and its duty is infilled in returning the names of the action quents to the proper authorities having the ultimate control over the subject.

But to the cause of science, philanthropy and ha manity, and in and of the cause of justice, there remains a pulffic duty to upbed the laws. If they are not encough the would present the undesirable spectacle of seing the only country in the Christian world—Ireland eith the solitary exception—without a perfect system fregits ratios.

being the only country in the Christian world—freshed boing the solidary exception—white a perice; system of registration. Its necessary is conceded by all mations of the continent of furgory without regard to us patiend systems of government or the form of its reignor. On this subject we find the following from the miscerath report of the larder on the insulicioncy of the registration of the following from the miscerath report of the larder on the insulicioncy of the registration. The marriages, highe and deaths of the people of fredames still varietistered, what the movement of the people in the Inflect Kingdom cannot be given. This denotes has been an extended that the chief of the Cathode faith are not one health to statistical operations of any first. The single of the continent of kingdom cannot be given. This denotes has been of the continent of kingdom and a valuable series of the Apastolic Chamber of kome, under the analysis of the Valuable of the continent of kingdom and the single of the continent of kingdom and the single of the Cathode faith are not only to the continent of kingdom and the single of the Cathode faith are not only to the continent of kingdom and the single of the Cathode faith are not only to the continent of kingdom and the single of the Cathode faith and the single of the continent of kingdom and the single of the continent of kingdom and the single of the continent of kingdom and the continent of the continent of

mates should be protected, the dictates of self-preservation should suggest that in guarding their health we proteet the leadth of all.

The very mention of the word tenement house has
come with us to imply everything that is close, crowded,
neconfortable and unhealthy. It means nothing more
than a large number of accomodations under one roof,
and in this sense it conveys the idea, in European cities,
of everything calculated for the confort and laxyery
or the ment wealthy and refund. Cleaniness is made
to occasify throughout these large establishments by the
strict enforcement of laws intended for that end. Surely
these examples might be instated here, if proper regulations were made and unforced, and the owners of these
buildings be made responsible for any violation of these
ordinances.

tions were based and enforced, and the owners of these buildings be made reponsible for any violation of these ordinance.

It is used that next of these inconceniences arisefrom the very construction of the dwellings, and that if the apartments are to be small, or too many lodgers are to be cowded into them, there is no power to grant legal reduces. In answer to this lot me repeat the suggestion made ma previous communication, that have already exist limition the number of passengers in emigrant vessels, and that no one has questioned their justice or constitutionality, while their salutory effects have been admitted by all. If ordinance a cannot be framed prescribing the dimensions of rooms in ten ment houses, there can carriedy be a question that they may be adopted limiting the number of persons in one room, and holding the landlord responsible in serious penaltics for its violation. It should be made the duty of the police to visit sometimes these closely packed ten ments, and report to the fluance of persons condined in this crowded and unhealthy condition, and immediate recovers with summary penaltics should be had to miligate or remove the unspace without delay.

It is understood that there establishments yield so

or delay.

It is understood that these establishments yield so

out delay.

It is understood that these establishments yield so large precussary profits to the languard that investments in property of the character are more inviting than in many other descriptions of real estate. Therefore, to compet the landord to see that the transments are kept in a cle oly and healthy condition, and to visit his neglect to co so with severe promistry penalties, summarily collected, is neither persecution nor injustice to him.

It in providing for his own interests, he sets at definence the interest of the public, whose health and safety are pieced at his mercy as he is without excuse, except in the misorable one of his own selfish interest, he should be made to souler in proportion to toat degree of defiance with which he treats are rest of the community, in endangering or permitting the entangering of the general health.

Laws already exist in relation to the construction of other buildings, and there would be no violation of private right in the enartment of additional statutes or criticances providing for the manner of constructing tenament buildings, so as to secure halfs and corridors of sufficient width, staticases of proper safety, drainage and its attendants, the proper admission of light and the free circulation of sir. And with these improvements and the authority of visitation, and the summary corrections, instead of being a discredit to the city and a surrous drawback to its health, would be made models of near-ness and ceanities, comfortable to the immates and creation to the city.

Sewerose.

drawback to its health, would be made models of neatness and cleenliness, comfortable to the immeter and cresitable to the city.

The city of New York has already constructed one
handred and seven and a third miles of sewers. The
city of London has constructed about two theusand miles,
the business of construction being cuttured to a commission, whose duties are confined to this department
of service, while so important is this branch of policy
in relation to the public health regarded, that even in
the rural districts, similar offices exist, cothed with
all the powers necessary to carry their duties into
the or and there is not a district in the kingdom in which
these severs are not brought into requisition. The construction and supervision of sewer, is not merely an
incidental branch of sanitary regulations as with us, but
it forms an excingive department, which onlists in its
services the sid of the most seientific individuals.

Being regarded as the first great necessity towards the
preservation of the public health, other regulations for
the instead of the public health, other regulations for
the instead segment object are considered as secondary to
it, and any project for the preservation of the salubrity
of cities, in which regards was not paid to it as the first
a consisty, to with other regulations are subordinate,
would be considered as chamerical. The idea of a fever
in pital, without free ventulation would be no more an
and mally than a plan for the preservation of the
health of a city in which a system of sewerage
in the very toundation on which it was to be bused.
I visitians of all theories in regard to the production
and spread of disease, no matter what may be their difference of opicion in relation either to its origin

developed, and belief received, the award made, notice the Chromat Countil for continuation, and rejected the Chromat Countil for continuation, and rejected the Chromat Countil for continuation, and rejected the Chromat Countil for the Chromat Co

himself to dynastes, to peoples and to nations.

I do not know how to express more forcibly in language of any one the sanutary condition and necessities of our city, and further commentary upon a picture so forcibly drawn would aimself seem to be unnecessary.

But there is another point not absolutely included in the above extract to which I beg to call your attention, and in regard to which little notice has been taken compared with its importance. It is the depositing of the sewage into our slips, which they are allowed to fill up, thus creating an atmosphere highly deleterious to health, and of great peculiary expense to the city. It is demonstrated that marter thus a position undergoes southon, a part escaping into the atmosphere in the shape of mephetic gases, while other pertions find their way to the bottom near the edge of the river which, upon the tailing of the tide, become expressed to the sun and emit prisonous effliction from the commentation of England the sewage is decolorined by chemical process, and the effect from its exposure made comparatively harmiess. But this process is at once expensive and impracticable when applied to great cities. In London this sewage is empired into the Thomes, but the lightle government has become convinced that this long employed receptacle has at last become overloaded with the repeated accumulations of tith, and measures are on foot to prevent, if possible, tae evils which a longer continuance of the custom will be some to produce. The same efficientics present them solves in Paris, and the French government, anded by the experience of men of science, is endeavoring to discover a rimedy. Is not time that the city of New York. I do not know how to express more forcibly in language selves in Paris, and the French government, and all by the experience of men of science, is endeavoring to discover a 1-medy. Is it not time that the city of New Yo should listitute some measures to effect a similar result of the country of the severe allowed, with the additional result of illing them and rendering them comparatively inaccessible to magazine. The daily mass of matter which has to find the charge by means of severs and otherwise in the cits estimated in a report before us on sewerage, for which we quote—

cachenge by masse of sweets and otherwise in the city is estimated in a report before us on sewerage, from which we quotes—

The combined amount of these matters is estimated at fifty sale in per dism referring to London; for each individual, which for the city of New York, with a population of 94, 254, rises to the astounding quantity of forty millions seven hundred and write themself a seven hundred gallows, which, were it possible to concent at a lit daily in separate deposits, well it returns for each day a reservoir more than fifty per cent larger than the Croton Destributing Reservoir on Marray 113, New York city.

And this matter has to find its way directly or indirectly into the waters of our rivers. A high hinglish mentical authority, in treating this subject, says:—

We get the fearful consequences which result from the representation practice of our converting our rivers into open common sewers but thoroughly understood, and properly understood, and properly sufficiently of time or morney would be too areal to put an end, by ponal encurrent, to a system so deganding, so evolding and o destroutive to the health and lives of the community at larce, but many and houring set hose assessations necessitate their dely and houring set. Unless that momentum the midst did with the stage and houring set, lines that momentum the midst of plague and positione, and must as a consequence, be deponded and consequence, and must as a consequence, be deponded and consequence, and must as a consequence, be deponded and consequence and mumbered with the cities of the world which have been.

of plague and bestlience, and must are consequence, be deposited and deserted, and numbered with the cities of the world which have been.

BENINGON.

Next in importance to an efficient sewerage for the preservation of the health of a city is a therough system of drainage. They are so intimately connected that to speak of one bright at once in action all the requirements of the other. The one is the receiver and the depository of the fifth and of the fecal enamations of the inhabitants of the city, while the other is equally effective in freeing from fevers and positiones those localities which, without their interposition, would be the natural abodes of sickness and disease. Various localities of our city are replete with examples where disease would almost seem to be indigenous, necessarily to remain so until the appliances of sanitary laws can be brought to bear upon it, either to modify its vinience or to exped it. The lower part of the city, near the Battery, may be mentioned as one instance, another is that section of the Sixth ward near the Tonbar another that part of Cherry street where the besements and collars are filled at times by the action of the time; and localities in the Eighth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, where there is no drain age, or at best a defocutive one, and we find that the mortality in these localities exceeds that of any other section of the city. It is in these spots that the feeding places of disease seem to exist, and wheneve, it is here that its ravages are the first to appear and the most difficult to res at. This fact has forced need upon the attention of all of our citizens, non-professional as well as professional, who have taken any notice of the visited our city. With these facts and concentrates appearent, if seems strange that so little attention has been given to the subject compared with its great importance. It is submitted that no sanitary system, no

matter how forthfully its offices may be fulfilled, can reach a desirable state of efficiency until these prelimansies to the proservation of the public health shall have been established as the laws of the system. To guard against the introduction of disease is no easy task, but where it rbell have been introduced, to check its increase by the removal of the causes which give to it a more to the subject with a determination to do all in our power to impair its malignity. The importance of free drainage is well universited in London and in the large cities of the Continent, and the results have equalled the expectations of the most sanguine. In the beautites of this city which we have pointed out a dry cellar is an unusual thing, and yet these places of disease are the abodes of thirty thousand homen beings, and of the very class most likely to yield to the attacks of disease.

In the upper port of the city, running northward, and in locations where preparations may be under in advance, and with comparative economy to guard against the unpending evil, a pepulation is tast crowding, to be exposed to the atmee with, unless procauti uns are taken madwance of trainings. In the paying of sirects or avenues no attention has been had to the original topography of the island, and this neglect only enhances the difficulties which some future day must be met with greatly increased expects and mounvenience. Marshy grounds, which are not unfrequently from ten to twenty feet below the grade of the street, are sometimes filled up without the slightest attention to draunge, seemingly with the idea that if we can only concent the pestional spot from the eye, we have removed the cause of the pestion or superity to ke affected by that give the property to be affected by that give the property to the property of the imposed on the owners of proper system of draunage in these localities, that expense should be imposed on the owners or property to be affected by that asystem, and this consideration to supplie the property of the su

whire lever exists, so that we can always tell where the Commissioners of Sewers have not been at work by the track of the lever.

REONE PRICE.

It appears from reports from the Comptroller's Department that the amount appropriated for building and repairing piers and docks for the last five years amounts to \$884,000. For repairs alone the large amount of about \$86,000 has been appropriated, and yet, with this great expenditure, there is not a city in the world of any commercial importance that does not, in this respect, present a vast superiority over our metropolis. If the position of our commercial greatness as a city is a source of admiration to strangers and of pride to ourselves there is another feeling, the yeary reverse of pride, for the accommodation provided for that commerce. The figures we have quoted seem to prove that it is not from want of expenditure of money that our shipping is not provided with sufficient accommodations. But both the reason for that expenditure and its constant continuance are found in the ever ready practice of a false economy, which, while limiting uself to the immediate exigences of the present, this is little of that durability which provides for the future. Regarded in a merely economical point of view, there can be but little question that, had we begin, as we should have done, by the erection of durable stone piers and quays, their cost at this day would scarcely have exceeded the expense of constant reconstruction and repairs to which we have been subjected by a continuance of the existing system, which continually require repairs to which we have been subjected by a continuance of the existing system, which continually require repairing, and which is never completed. The material now used in the construction of our decks is not only not of a durable mature, but it is impossible to give to it that schidity which is required by the constant service demanded by the public necessities. In many parts of the city, to the North and Fast rivers, the lithy condition of the pi

There can be but little question that the expenditure semminities become
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of a healthy condicise of this vigilance,
of a feathy condicise of this vigilance,
of a feathy condicise of this vigilance,
of a cise of the vigilance,
of a feathy condicise of the vicing the fe the date of the erection of these atone plans may be traced back to centuries, while, initiaal of being promoters of pestilence from the decaying nature of their materials, as is the case with us, they are the great promoters of health. That they would effect this result may be deduced from the fact that public sewers might be connected with them without interference from the sinking or breaking of the pier. This would at once free our slips from the sewage now discharged in them, while on the other hand, and by a connection with the piers, much of the matter would be washed away by the strong currents of the river. In every point of view, and particularly as regards the health of the city, this reform is called for, and the work could be begun at those points where insuffice at or imperfect piers are found, and where repairs of old or the building of new piers is considered measury. There seems to be a belief prevalent in the mind of every citizen that the time must come when some piers will be build. For many years the same idea prevaled of the necessity of introducing, at some day, pure and wholesome water into our city, but the fear of expense procrastinated the project year after year, until at last our authorities were urged upon the apparently boil enterprise. The comparative case with which it was carried into completion has caused us to forget the backwardness with glich we entered upon it, or the misgivings of the lead of expense it might entail upon the eity.

A new system of building our piers with the most forable material will be the parent of similar readils, and once fairly tested it will be sure to meet the warmest approbation, as it will be equally sure to guarantee the health, comfort and convenience of our critizers and the daily increasing necessities of our or mmerce.

While it is not directly within my province to refer to the inadequate accommodations of vessels yet those accommodations are so nece sarily connected with the laws applicable to commerce, and the accommetation of the former

peoire classes. They make no charge and receive no payment.

It is to be regretted that it is only in instances of public alarm that vaccination is more generally resorted to, whereas it should be among the first duties of precuts to guard against the maindy by vaccination. At present the guard against the maindy by vaccination. At present smallper is range in two or more of our cities, and we may have to announce at an early day its existence among us. During the past year the cases of smallper in our city have not been unusually large, but there is in the past no guarantee that its visitation may not early tage in the past no guarantee that its visitation may not one. Instructions from this office have been given to the bealth wardens of this city to call the attention of the public in their respective districts to the necessity of early vaccination as a preventive against the disease. The police have it in their power materially to aid in this humane effort, and it is shoped that they may receive orders to that effect. The slight temporary inconvenience attending upon vaccination, and the great benefits almost certain to result from it, would justify the auggestion that immigrants arriving in this city from foreign countries should, before leaving the Commissioners' deput, be vaccinated, or that this service should be tendered to them through the Commissioners. This suggestion will, I think, prove both reasonable and feasible, when it is uncerticed that a large majority of all vaccinated are foreign been while there can be no time more opportune than on the immediate servical of the emigrants in this city. The Commissioners of Emigration would doubtless willingly sid in carrying into effect, even if they had not the power to enforce, this regulation, and with their cooperation an additional safeguard would be guaranteed against the spread of this dangerous disease.

It is also recommended that a certificate of successful vaccination should be required before a child should be allowed to enter a public school It is to be regretted that it is only in instances of

In my last annual report the subject of swill milk, its deleterious consequences to the health of our people, and its almost fatal results when given to infants, was dwait upon at length. Without desiring to repeat in detail the views then more folly set forth, I am conyclied to state that the tital continues to exist without the slightest abatement or my prospect of dimination, unless the deption of measures of the most stringent character arrecerted to. So far from there being any improvement in the quality of the milk, or in the character of the nutriment on which cows are led, the very reverse would seem to be the case, judging from the number of deaths among children to whom the poisonous compound is administered. I am frequently called upon by modical practitioners, urging my attention to the subject, and schetting that your interposition may be asked to prevent by ordinance the further sale of this deleterious mixture. I am assured by these gentiemen that a large proportion of the inhantile mortality of the city is altibutable to the use of swill milk alone. Men of selence who have investigated the subject have come unhesistably to the conclusion that a large proportion of the article to which the name of milk is given for the purpose of furnishing a supply of a commedity so generally needed is composed of ingrements and admixtures of the most unwholesome character, which, added to the milk of discerced and confined animals, makes it but so much slow poison. The demand for milk is greater than the supply of the pure article, and even when that supply is drawn from quarters at some distance from the city there seems to be a temptation to adulterate that deslers cannot or of the pure article, and even when that supply is drawn from quarters at some distance from the city there seems to be a temptation to adulterate that dealers cannot or will not resist. Having already expressed myself at some length, and in the most carnest manner, in relation to this generally conceded evid, in 600 and no further details to those already furnished. But I desire to enforce your attention to this evil complained of and admitted by all choses, and to again recommend, as a summary measure meat likely to strike at the root of the evil, the immediate abolishment of every swill milk establishment from the island, and that the work be commenced without ceasy. The process should be summary and immediate, and until we shall have east aside all temporizing expenients, and the remedy shall have been thoroughly applied without delay, it is want to hope for relied.

The frequent occurrence of dea hs during the past year from poiseus, arising from the ignorance or carelessness.

from posens, arising from the ignorance or cardeesness of the venders of drugs, has created deep anxiety in the public mind. A plan for the further prevention of the evil has been proposed by members of the medical faculty and promugated through the medical journals. In a late publication of this class we find the following upon the author, which is recommended for its simplicity and efficiency.

the atteject, which is recommended for its simplicity and clearly.—

The importance of adopting a simple precaution, such as that of a narrow receive bettles containing potent medicines, and en angular time for for external applications alone, can be tall the such by those who know how irrequency to the such that the course of only a few years by many the such that the course of only a few years by many the such that the course of only a few years by many that the such that the such that the pattern of the such that the such course of the such that it shall supersede any precaution of the present that it shall supersede any precaution accorded to all these. In the subjective of the such course of the such that it is the superadded to all these. In the subjection from which we quoted, there is scarcely one wide this plan cours on that we saved. It may be adopted without difficulty delty of meconvenience. The experience of the Army Mc ffeal Department, and of at least one large dispensing establishment, has demonstrated its applieshifty.

It is heped that, as the autention of our druggests are now called to the subject, they will not hesitate to make the changer recommended by the medical profession and journals of the day. There already exists a statute regulating the sale of poisous, but, from evidence before us, it is little regarded.

EXYLESIVE FILIDS.

Accidents of the most serious character, and conflicting.

journals of the day. There already exists a statute regulating the sale of poisons, but, from evidence before us, it is little regarded.

EXPLISIVE FILDS.

Accidents of the most gerious character, and configrations involving great loss of property, and sometimes the loss of lite it off, are not unirequent attendants of the use of huming fluids. It seems idde to urge that under the management of cautious persons these accidents need not occur, for the same reason might be urged in relation to the use of guapowder, or keeping of poisons in our houses. Nor can it be urged in favor of the use of these explosive fluids that they have become necessities in our store and dwellings. Other substitutes are found which are utterly without danger in their use, and which minister to the same needs as those for which these dangerons fluids are employed, and which at the same time can be obtained at an equally indefend price. To prohibit their use altogether would altered which these dangerons fluids are convenience to the dominant.

Ordinate would altered which the strage and vending and a convenience to the dominant.

Ordinate would altered a work as their injustice nor inconvenience to the dominant.

Ordinate work altered to the strage and vending and a full of peril it is not easy to understand. It is therefore submitted to your convenience to the work as the provision and not be used full ordinate. For it is this very class where a great of the its dangers—it is not easy to understand. It is therefore submitted to your convenience to whether provision and not be made to guard against the evils which spring from an unregulated use of three dangerous fluids, so generally, and—in consideration of the introduction of substitutes of equal usefulness—so unnecessarily employed by numerous classes of our citizens.

I am again under the necessity of calling your attention to subjects referred to in my last annual report, which still exist as abuses, not within the power of any remedy provided by existing ordinants.

The frequent

same objection frequently applies to stores to be used for storage purposes, which instead of being planned with solicity and with a view to derability, are in too many instances mere traps where human life is in constant danger of accidents liable to occur on the removal of buildings; and prevention of the impending danger is domanded, but in this instance, also, this department is without power to act and the evil goes on without abutement. It is of some existence to our citizens whether these erections if for storage or dweltings should be as timer boxes to each and apread configurations, or whether they should stand as barriers against it. Our buildings, no matter for what purposes designed, must partake of one or other of these characters, and they who erect them must stand in the light either of invaders or protectors of the safety of their fellow citizens. While condemning, as we do, the character of the charp structures we have described, it is but just to say that in the crecition for a few years just of schiliese devoted to the purposes of commerce or of pervale convenience, many of our capitalists have discovered, and practiced upon the discovery, that a liberal outlay at the beginning to secure strength and a dicity results in comorny to the long run, and that with the receipts of more liberal rents and the outlay of less insurance, the proprietor who builds for positivity finds his own immediate interests consulted, who at the same time no is a benefactor in the preservation of health to his fellow man.

It is deeply to be regretted that these succe and example are not morated by all, and that the idea could not be majoressed upon all, that solid as dwell built structures are sure to be meat producted in the end. But as there are the meat early decay bring with that decay discase and its attendant miseries.

Buildades.

Ruildades.

Ruildades.

These accumulating and ill managed monopolies, which, under the nance of public conveniences, are the causes of so much discention; or natural to be chargeab

structures that any decay bring with that decay disease and its attendant misories.

These accumulating and it managed monopolies, which, under the name of public conveniences, are the causes of so much disconfort, continue to be chargeable with the same grave objections urged in my last annual communication. Fulbic sostiment has repeatedly expressed itself in the stringest language of consemnation against their utter disregard of the comfort of passengers, their overcowded cord too, the admission of the filtry and diseased among the healthy and cleanly, their incenvenient construction and their general wart of adaptation to the estent among the healthy and cleanly, their incenvenient construction and their general asset of the same of the

The creation of these monopolies is justified on the about that associated wealth, "the dynasty of modern States," has it in its power to accomplish more successful results for the benefit of society than can be effected by the disjointed efforts of individual enterprise. But this institution ceases when wealth, associated under the authority of law, and protected by privileges and immunities denied to individuals, seeks its own aggrandizement is the expense of the comfost of our citizens. The rule presumed to prevent, that it is the interest of the monopoly to secure the good will of the people by affording the best accommodations at the lowest price, however true as a general proposition, seems utterly to fail in its application to this case. The poorest accommodations at the descreat price is the real practice, whatever may be the presumed rule. It is not for purposses of mere piersure that so many of our citizens resort to these vehicles, but from absolute becessity. If the former were the principal motive of using them, these conveyances would contain every convenence, not only of comfort, but of elegance, to attract passengers. But the difficulty lies in the necessity of using them on the part of so large a number of our citizens, and it is upon this necessity that the speculation is made by these monopolies. But when our citizens have parted with a portion of our vested rights, when the use of public highways, intended for the accommodation of all, is limited to a few under a contract that the comfort of the citizen shall be provided for as some consideration for the grant of such privilege, the performance on the part of the contractor should be foily enforced.

Our city has its ordinances regulating the number of tage and omnibus passengers, and I would carnesty recommend that a similar ordinance be passed to apply to our city has its ordinances regulating the number of tage and omnibus passengers, and if we have a provided to a recent of the content of 1859 from this department this sub-

and for passengers be divided by a small from rail, to prevent the overcrowding which at now the general rule, and also that each car be provided with proper ventilisors.

SLATGHTER HUEES.

In the report of 1859 from this department this subject was examined and the evils and inconvaniences, with suggestions of the remeries of the existing system, diverted to at some length. The suggestions and recommendations of that report continue to be of a character that calls for your interposition. From the comparative ruless of my report at that time it is considered unmanessary on the part of the department again to dwell at length on a subject there more thoroughly examined. Alley me to repeat that a system of absteries, such as are employed in Paris, is the only means which suggest the meetives of freeing the community from the missage of slaughter houses prevailing chiefly in the lower part of the city. These estal ishments, so dange out to health, continue to increase with the growth of the city, and if that health is at all to be considered, that increase must not only be checked, Edizone other plan promptly devised to compet their absolument, and the substitution in their stead of some model free from the objections inseparably connected with the system so long pursued.

The temporary inconveniences of a change of system are more imaginary than real. The adoption of the French system would soon become popular with our builchers on the secre of contents.

The followers of this class of noisome occupation continue their citersive incurses.

The followers of this class of noisome occupation from the public aethorities. Driven from their abodes in the lower part of the city, not by laws but by an incensed community that will not submit to the nuisance, they have night as a continuency of the city of the submit of the report of the city, not by laws out by an incensed community that will not submit to the nuisance, they have night and the content of the city, and here are to be seen scattered price of decaying and put

dwellings. Other auxistances are found which are unterly without darger in their use, and which minister to the same needs as those for which these dangerous fluids are employed, and which at the same time can be obtained at an equally inderest price. To probibit their use at too, there would therefore work as liber injustice nor inconvenience to the comments.

Grinesice west in relation to the steage and vending grapped at a market to the steage and vending grapped as a fact which the steage and vending to legislate summer the case of an article to habe to abuse and a steage of an article to have a constructed constitute with many a serious objection to such a time to the steage of an article to have a constructed constitute with many a serious objection to support the case of an article to have a constructed constitute with many a serious objection to support the case of an article to have a constructed constitute with many a serious objection to support the constitute of equal usefulness—so unnecessarily employed by numerous classes of our citizens.

I am again under the necessity of calling your attention to budgets reformed to in my last animal report, which still exist as abuses, not within the power of any remely provided by existing ordinants.

The frequencies of its which we have to record during the pass year, arising from want of proper construction of the article has to frequently prevailed in the only directing buildings at the cheaper exists and which it work can be done, with comparatively little read either to health, personal safety or convincience. This state of things should no longer be telegrated. Existing orninances, intended to remedy the evil, are unfortunately of the same losse character as are the unsafe structures to which they are intended to apply. The meet fercice has too frequently and with a view to the evil, are unfortunately of the same losse observed to the convention of the contents, and the convention of the convention of the contents and the convention of the content of the

There are many of the spiendid mansions of our city which are made almost unjul, bitable from the effavia arising from water closets; but with a remedy at hand, at once so simple and econom cal, the evil is still allowed to continue, and generally from ignorance of the means to prevent it. The subject is commended to your attention.

to prevent it. The subject is commended to your attention.

It is to be regrethed that this nuisance, found in so many parts of our city, should not have received proper attention from the Common Council. From I wentleth street southward to the Battery the city is thickly sunded with stables, both private and public. In the tun her season the sir is tained with their exhibitions. An ordinance already exists prescribing the location of hacks at certain fixed spote, and the convenience of the public has thereby been greatly promoted. Why cannot an ordinance be also adopted proscribing the location of livery stables, so as to minist r to the public convenience and at the same time awaid the crist to which we have referred? It is certain that their continuance, under existing circumstaces, adds no small share to the contaminated atmosphere of the city.

REMOVAL OF CIPAL AND JEAD ANNALS.

existing circumstances, adds no small share to the contaminated atmosphere of the city.

RIMOVAL OF CIFAL AND DEAD ANNIALS.

This work is new being temperarily carried on under a contract made by the Major and Commissioners of Health with Mr. John Green.

The present depot is at the foot of Thirty fourth atreet, North river. The work has been performed during the past year as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the many inconventences arising from the want of proper recommodations and change of localities.

The importance of a speedy removal from the city of ordal and cent animals requires that greater facilities should be granted to the contractor than are now possessed.

At present there is but a single place in this city allotted to this purpose. I would recommend that two piece so set apart for the reception of offal and dead animals, to be located, one on the north and the other on the east side of the city, and properly enclosed for the exclusive use of this business.

As the present contract is but a temporary one, and imperfect in some of its agreements, it is advisable that new specifications and bins should be prepared and proposals advertused at an early any, under the discelling of the Common Council, for the removal of offal and dead animals for a term of five years. The very large amount of odd and dead animals removed by the contractor during the removal from the city twice a day, say from May to repeat the year, in boats constructed especially for this work.

OPEAL AND PAT DOUISE.

Complaints continue to be received at this office against

september, and at least once a day during the remainder of the year, in boats constructed especially for this work.

OPENA AND PAT BOUISM.

Complaints continue to be received at this office against the lenger continuance of the fat boiling musance, at once opensive to the neighborhood where these establishments are located, and injurious to the public health. Belinite action should be taken without delay for their intendiate removal from the city. I again repe at "that mothing but a positive ordinance probabiling the longer continuance of these establishments upon New York issued can ever hope to reach this evil."

Could boiling having been prohibited by stringent ordinances of your honorable body, eigeous measures were at once adopted by this department to carry the same into effect, and with complete success. These establishments no longer exet among us. A like ordinence will farther free the city of the equally inteterable nuisance of fat boiling.

STABLE MANUEL BEAPS.

It is to be regretted that the resolutions adopted by the Mayor, Commissioners of Heasth and Beard of Heasth, directing the City Inspector to cause to be removed at stable measure heaps, and to prevent the depositing of stable or softmal manure within the limits of the city—after setting had been taken thereon by this department, and with every prospect of success—should have been reconsidered by these bodies and receineded.

The evil continues unabated, and this department has neither the power nor authority to act in the matter. I again urgently recomment the passage of an ordinance or the removal of the nuisance.

The eccumulation of street dirt, or street manure, as

or the removal of the nuisance.

DEMINO GROUNDS.

The accumulation of street dirt, or street manure, at our docks and vacant grounds is a source of just complaint by our citizens generally. All dumping grounds, as such, should at once be aboished, and in their stead hould be substituted scows or vessels to receive the mature as fast as it is carted from the street.

Proposals for the sale of street manure should be advertised and received, binding the contracting party to have always on hand a sufficient number of boats to receive the manure immediately upon its arrival. This would remedy the evit and become a source of revenue to the city.

The contract entered into with Mr. Thomas A. Dunn-which has since been assigned to Mr. Horace B. Griffing-for the removal of night soil from the city for the term of five years, has thus far been faithfully executed by the parties in question.

of hye years, has thus far been faithfully executed by
the parties in question.

A reference to the statistical report of the Superintendent of capitary inspection will show the quantity removed oncer the contract of last year.

APR AND GARMAGE MOXES.

The want of an oroinance regulating and protecting ash
and garbage boxes is seriously felt by this department,